NEW YORK BERALD, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

Our Kansus Correspon ence SATAN, BOAR Western, Platte Co., Mo., May 25, 1855.

Otscriptum of the West-An Emigrant's Jour-ney-Pecture of Western Cities-A Snake Story-Adocce to Emigrants-Cost of Living in the Territories-Newspapers out West, &c., &c. sy per New York and Eric Railroad for unkirk, thence to Erie, then to Cleve and, then to Tolede, then to Chicago, then to Alton, then iown the Mississippi to St. Louis (twenty-five miles in steemboat). I arrived at St. Louis Friday, at 12 on. This place, as regards steamboats and freighting business, takes down any place of its ize I ever saw. I counted 128 steamboats; some of them are fitted up as costly as any of our fancy ats. They look at a distance like floating nous m; at when you get on board they are very comfortthe wages of the officers-captain, \$2,000; \$200 and \$300 per month; cierks, \$1 000 to \$1,500 per year; engineers, \$100, \$150, \$200 per month. The sealings are good, as I judge from

The hotels at this place are miserable. They are sing a big business, and care but fittle as to your sfied. I saw but one good house since I , and that was the Young America, at Chicago. his house is fitted up in magnificent style. The om is about twice as large as the Collins Hotel bar-room. It is continually througed with fast men, drinking, smoking, &c. The eating saloon, so mething like Thompson's, is also doing a big business. Chicago and St. Louis are both places where everything is busile and confusion, and more business is done in them than in any place I ever saw. As places of residence, they are dicty,

and, I should suppose, very unhealthy.

I left St. Louis, by the Missouri river, for Kausse City, in Missouri, about 500 miles up the Missouri, and about ten miles from Kansas Territory. I paid for my passage, which includes meals, state ms, &c., &c. The officers of these boats are a devil-may care set of men. They will drink and smoke with you, and, more than that, ask you in return. They earn their money easy and they live about the same. You go over the boat anywhere. No one disputes your going about as you please, Everything is in order, and passengers, clerk and captain take it about as comfortable as they can For a man who has a fancy for steamboating I should suppose he was better pali for doing little than any place I ever caw. The bar is let, and I should suppose on some of the brats was a profitvery low; our boat drew 2 feet 10 inches, and some the time we were stuck for days on sand bars.

bour's travel. The description of this country should belong to others, for while striving to be truthful, I may trip up on the elegant.

Unlike the timbered States in see East, (except upon the rivers and water courses, which are varidably dotted with trees, from one to three mites in width,) as far as the eye can reach, the beautiful rolling prairie lies spread around I he a see of upadows. The timber is a mixture of cak, blokory, black wainut, clin. cherry, locust, d. ., dec, the shutbery source but beautiful, consisting of will plums and grapes. The prairies are now decorated with a arouth of most beautiful flowers, and grand as the brilliancy of the stars. The soil is rich and fer tile, from three to ten feet deep, and generally composed of rich bla k mou d. It produces in abundance wheat, corn, and many other commodities, together with sweet potatoes. Horses, cattle and higs, though of intuins breed, are tolerably ploney, and raise themselves by grazing in the vest pratries in summer, and feeding in the bottoms in winter. The wild game consists of gesce, ducks, qualls, prairie heans and turkeys, which are abundant.

There is a breeze continually blowing on this pravile, which prevents mosquitos from staying about in these parts. The roads along the prairies are as good as can be. The ground for miles is as level as the Third avenue, and intertuated now and then with little knoils, which you would not think of walking up them. Alt farmers admit that the country has no equal as regards quality of land, in rauing atch particularly. I think I have now described the land, and can only add that as regards to land as to quality, as far as I see there is no bumbug. The objection to most parts is the want of good water and timber. Yet, as regards toe water we must wait till the settlers have dug walls, &:

As regards wood, of which there is a scarcity, nature ascens to have provided one, which, from what little has been seen of the country, is here in great plants.

ture stems to have provided coal, which, from what little has been seen of the country, is here in great plenty.

As I have said before, we started in an ox cart, and we travelled over this beautiful prairie; the wagon or cart being covered, protected us from the sun, sud by opening the back we had a breeze continually playing through. This was the most delightful ide I ever had; we made about three miles per bour. All the company seemed to be in high gies; the chileren were scampering ever the prairie, collecting wild flowers; in fact, it was impossible for them to keep said. After sundown, we fix ted at an Indian log house; the Indians and all gone to a war dance, and the house was left with a negro slave, who gave us some corn bread and ham, and we ad ied preitte hers, which I shot on the way. After dinner or tes, we chatted, smoked, & ..., and then concluded to find out how we were to sleep. There being but one foom in the house, there could be no quarrelling about that. Their being two beds, my family had one, the rest took the other bed and figor. By creasing my family sideways in bed, with our feet on the dining table, we managed all to get in. The slave intimated that if the ladians came home in the night, they might be drunk, and in all probability ugly, so we examined pistols, placed them under the pillow, and laid dewn. All went on well through the night, except that more travellers a ked to be accommodated with ledgings, permission being grauted them to sleep under the sied. In the morning we had breakfast, and after breakfast we started again, and we passed the same description of country as I have already noted.

We arrived at the city of Lawrence about dark. We were unhered into a house called a hotel, the only one in the place. It thad about one hundred

the same pinches over me. The best will, and it can be any pinch over me. The best will do not common the common that the comm

this year may knew their mistake. When crops are collected (and they bid fair to be picetifel), providens will come down to the old standard prices, which are less than half what they have ever been in New York. Now, as regards speculations in these parts, I have cony to say that I nave seen and heard enough to satisfy me that I samily to make a ten strike, healden securing my 160 acres of land. If you or any one intend farming, I would not healtate saying, "Come and be noir aborto me." But considering the little information I now have, I will with held my advice until I return from my exploring exacelition, which will be on Saturday. On Sanday I will write you again, giving you all the information I can. One word as regards coming out here. All have to make up their minds to put up with rough fare and rough people, and I advise no one to come here full of expectations.

I am not as all disappointed. I have a had a hard time, but I have now got my family comfortable, and they appear to be contented; and, happily, the family we are with are plain farmers, having plenty to eat; chickens and eggs and such litte. I intend keeping my family here until I have overything comfortable for them in the Territory, I adrise every man who proposes to bring his family into this Territory, not to do se until he has provided for their coming. He can conveniently leave them at some farmer's house in Miss ari, and can crose over to them whenever he wishes.

Please sand me a lot of Haraline from lat of May

Interesting from California OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDE

BAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1855. How Lattle We know of the Golden State - Its Boundaries, R vers and Agricultural Resources

Gold Mines Not Exhausted - The Old Mission
Fathers-Flenty of Fruit-Land Tenures and
their Cost-Prospects of Farmers-The Kern
River Mines-The Salinas River-Valley Lakes

- Unworked Afines.
It is a curious fact that not withstanding there is scarcely a village in the Atlantic States which does not have its representative in the Pacific State, but little of the true condition of California is known to the public generally. Not one in ten of those who will read this letter has, for instance, ever heard that in a single county in California there are more grapes grown than in the grape growing Stath of Ohio; and yet such is the fast; nor do people generally understand the ground of the prediction that the gold mines will continue to yield as well for many years to come as they have done during the five or six years past. A year ago or more, Governor Bigler wrote a letter to the HEBALD, setting forth a few statis ical facts going to show that the soil of Califo nia will and does produce more and better wheat than that of the Mississippi valley; and the letter was published from one and of the Union to the other. People at the East wondered at the astonishing pro-ductiveness of the California soil, and the Califorpians wondered why it was that the people of the Atlantic States had not heard of it before. A few menths ago a steamer from the Isthmus carried tha news of the failure of several of the principal banking houses of Call'ornia; but little gold went by the steamer; an impression was created that the mines were failing; and yet at about the same time a man left California with a lump of gold in his trunk worth \$40,000—the largest piece of gold that had ever been dug from the earth. People who hear these apparently contradictory facts stated, deciars they don't understand it, which is the acknowledgment of another fact—the main one-that they do not understand the true character and condition of the State in scarcely any impertant particular. But few persons who have written of California, have treated of it as a whole, having, on the contrary, generally set forta facts and speculations applicable only to certain localities

and speculations applicable only to certain localities, and which information, when applied to other localities in the same State, is apt to produce, and has produced, false impressions and erroceous ideas, much to the injury of the State itself, and greatly to the antoyance of persons having interests in common with to ose of the State. To correct such errors is the chject of this comminication.

The semi-western boundary of the State is at a politic a little below the thirty third parallel of istifued and on nearly the fortieth degree of longitude, recketed from Washington westward—extending themse east ward beyond the thirty-sighth degree of longitude, the boundary line strikes the Olloration is at the point where that, away discharged it waters into the Gffa. This point is the site of Fort Yuma, and is the scutheastern boundary of the State, the eastern line running up the Ollorado to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. Between the thirty-fifth degree of latitude and the scuthern boundary of the State is a vast country, embracing the counties of San Diego, Les Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Banbara, and a part of San Luis Obisso and Turare. At a point not far below the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, forty or fifty miles from the Pacific above, the mountains of the coast range and these of the State, and maintains the title of Coast Range. These mountains are known to be surficency, but whether they contain gold enough to remercial to the remercial process.

ary or the State, and maintains its litle of Coast Range. These mountains are knowns to be surificated by the three trey contain gold enough to reacter mining in the my profitsble, is a problem which has not jet been fairly tested by experiment.

All the streams that water the country above described fall either directly into the Pacific, or into the great valley of the Colorado, those running eastward fit ding an entrance into the Colorado, generally by means of the Mckare, a considerable tributary of the Colorado. These atreams have no connection with the system of rivers that forms the Sacoramento and the San Joaquin, but fall in opposite direction, and do not water any portion of the gold country proper. This vast territory, embracing as area tearly as large as the entire territory of Massachusetts and Connecticut, is a land of surpassing beauty and of astonish as productiveness. The climate presents an eternal summer, varied only by the dry and rainy seasons, which correspond with the dry and the rainy seasons, which correspond with the dry and the rainy seasons, which correspond with the dry and the rainy seasons, which correspond to teach Christianity and agriculture, but he were raised the immense herds of castile that have, since the discovery of gold, supplied the mines with beef. It was here tout the old fathers of the mission used to teach Christianity and agriculture, but he were proven as relief crops of grain and vegetables by a men perceived and according to the season of the mission and the consequence is that were with as much farility as in Cuba or Jamaios, most of them being indigenous to the soil; and well tried experiment as already preven that the ying dour size of them being indigenous to the soil; and well tried experiment as already preven that the rivine dourishes here as well as in the best grape-growing lecality of Italy of France. Of grains, batley, oats, wheat, &c. have been raised here only an outle of the Mississippi valley, while table vegetables are produced in the produced of

posing. If families posid be induced to uncertake the business of terming on these sto bane, the country wouth some between the disable in the United States to reside it, inseanch as toolety would soon become of, united, and taste improve with increase of wealth.

Between the 36th seed 37th paralla 's of latitude, embracing the principal parts of the ca unities of 8 at Laus Obispo, Taires, and a part of Seath Clara and startude of Montery, and a part of Seath Clara and startude topographically than that farther south. Also area is about equal to that of Mamachunetts and New Hampshire, and it contains the finest grazing lands to the state, as well as some singularly beauthul and fertile valleys, and a quantity of surferous sand, almost wholly untouched. It is at the southern end of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, a little north of Watkins Pam, that the stream called Kern river rises. This stream falls into a like of the same rane, which is one of a system of lakes fed by streams from the Sierra, which supplies the great couthern river of the valley of California, the San Joaquim. Kern Raver is about milway between the 26th and the 36th parallel of latitude, and is the most southern gold mining locality in the Saste at present considered worthy of attaction. Contradictory reports have come from Kern river, once to the effect that the mines in that locality are vary rich, and some of precisely an opposite character. The truth probabily is that the Kern river made are about as productive as those of other partices of the mining country extends the whole length of the Sierra, southward. This has for several years been a favorite theory of intelligent and prosticate and mountains of the mining the sea found in considerable quantities at Kern river—the most southern of all the rivers falling from the West Parallel of latitude, in the mountains of the const range, in the latitude and of the season. The six of which have been found on the review of incidence in the latitude of the const range, in a course of the c

raiber than leave a somewhat marked road to go en-any other. When at a proper altitude in the moun-tains they dog fr gol; found it, the news spread, an ex itement was created, and the Kern river mines became famous. This is the origin of the Kern river faver, and it is almost precisely a paral-lal with the history of nearly every mining locality in the State.

G. H. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13, 1855. Celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain-The Turning Point of the Revolution

ary War.—The Temperance Celebration, &c. &c. You may have noticed in the South Carolins papers some proposition that the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain should be celebrated in York District, in this State in October next. It has just been determined that this celebration shall take place, and in anticipation of such an event some of the suggested circumstances may not be altegether uninteresting to your readers.

Persons of a limited degree of geographical know-South Carclina is an imperfect equilateral triangle, one of whose sides extends nearly east and west, with an opposite vertex in the south. If a perper dicular lize be let fall from this vertex upon base, it will very rearly pass through the east-ern border of York district, whose northern boundary is North Carolina. Yorkville, the seat of justice for the district, is accessible by railroad from west of north, from Columbia, and King's Mountain which gives name to the battle, is about twelve

miles west of north from Yorkville.

The battle was fought on the 7th of October, 1780. Sirce the disastrous defeat of Gen. Gates, on the preceding lath of August, the last hope of the frier as of independence in South Carolina had be come extinguished. The deeds of insolence and atrocity on the part of the victors were almost without a paralel. The people were, as far as pos-sible, compelled to take the oath of allegiance as British subjects, and numbers of the worthier and more influential of the citizens were transported to a villancus confirement in St. Augustice as a riddance of their example in restraining them from taking such an oath. The "vile swamp fox," Marion, however, yet held together a part of his band, and Sumpter penetrated into the State, and recommended a renewal of military opposition to the British. But the inhabitants of York district, retaining something of that obtinate spirit which was the character of their namesakes across the waver, in the Old Country—the "men of York made no submission"—and were never ps olled as prisoners, nor did they take protection as subjects. Sumpter had reunited a part of his men here, and after his defeat on the 18th of August, they retired to their homes, keeping up, however, a small hard of fifty or sixty volunteers, equipped as drageons. as a riddance of their example in restraining the

hard of fifty or sixty volunteers, equipped as drageons.

It was furing this summer (1780) that Col. Ferguson, with the Tlat British regiment, had undertaken personally to visit desirected districts, for the purpose of entercing obedience, and training the young men for service in the field. The depredations which were practised upon whig citizens in the course of his manch, were extremely severe, and the escape such violence many persons field beyond the mountains, into florth Carolina and Tenuessee. The near approach, however, of the muraudors to the rorthern districts, alarmed the mountaineers, who had hitherto only looked upon war from a distance; and of their own motion, and without any requisition from the government, they collected and embodied themselves to oppose their further progress. Nothing like discipline was attempted, but each man set out in quest of Col Ferguson, with his blanket and knapsack and gur, in the same manner that he was accustomed to pursue the beasts of the firest.

Col. Ferguson had left Gilbert Town, in North

blanket and knapsack and gur, in the same manner that he was accustomed to pursue the beasts of the freest.

Col. Ferguson had left Gilbert Town, in North Caroliza, and passing to the south by a somewhat circuitous route, was endeavoring as soon as possible to join Gen. Cornwallis, who was at Charlotte. To anticipate such an event, the Americans selected nire hundred and ten of their best men, and mounted them on their fiectast horses. With this force they came up with Col. Ferguson at King's Mountain, on the 7th of October.

The summit of the mountain is a barren ridge, extending from northeast to southwest for a distance of something less than a mile, and so narrow that whoever might rest upon it would be exposed from either side. Along this ridge the British force was stationed, to the number of about thirteen hundred met. Col. Cleaveland, who was acquainted with the ground, and who, more than any other—though each of the Golonels led his own troops—was in chief command, planned the attack—the only one, it is since said by military man, that could have been successful. As they as roughed this ridge from the extremity towards North Carolise, the American force was divided, a part ascending and a part passing along each side. The division from Tennessee, under the command of Col. Shelby, began the attack. Col. Ferguson or desert his man to charge down the hill, and the American proced to retire. But now file.

Cicaveland had ascended, and from a "charge of the proved in a well directed fire. A second the British upon thirms of directed was in a "tic manner successful. But Gol. Campbell appeared the mer successful. But Gol. Campbell appeared the mer successful. But Gol. Campbell appeared the manner successful. But Gol. Campbell appeared the amount in his turn, and claimed the attention of the one and the first division was now ready to reme the attack, and this plan of operations was repeated use about one thousand of the British and Forice having talten, together with their commander, the few that remained were forced to surrander. The return of the American lose, subsequently made to Gos. Gates, was 88, but fa to that have since come small.

Gen. Gates, was 83; but fa te that have since come to light show that this return was very much too small.

The battle thus won was accreet less important in its results to the country, and especially to the Seath, than was the derance of Fort Moultre, or the battle of Bunker Hill. It was war by weakness against strength, by ignorance and hope. It was won in the darkest period of our revolutionary struggle, and was perhaps a necessary step, as its curely was a step, to the statement of Ausorican Independence and the windication and establishment of human libe ty. The celebration of its an inversary, then, belonganot exclasively to south Carolina. It was fought on her self, but in the fight the bood of other States was mingled with her ewa.

At a receas me sing at Yorkville, it was according, by received that this noniversary equald be celebrated on Thursday, the 4th of October next (the strict anniversary eachy occuring on the Stabshith:) That the Hon. John A. Preston of this State, and the Hon. Win. A. Graham or Judge Bafger of North Carolina, be relected to act as orators on the conscion; that the President of the United States and his Cabinet, Lieut. Gen. Scott, the Governore of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky (which States were represented in the battle), be especially invited to be present, and that almitar invitati abe extended to the oftimens of these States, and particularly to those who are descondants of any who took part in the battle. A general committee of arrangements is appointed, consisting of sixty one of the first citisens of the various parts of the State, and everything seems to have been done that can be done to bring about the desired result. But I fear it will not end according to our mest sueguine expectations. The battle ground in twelve miles away from railroad, and great efforts will have to be made to convey some thousands of people over the not very good road that is now propared. I consider it very unfortunate, moreover, that the committee of arrangements will nec

that it South Carolina shall be found wanting with the means of securing it, it will not be from a failure in patriotism and hearty good will, but rather from something like a careless procrastination or neglect.

The temperance pow wow closed with the week, to the satisfaction of everybody that I know. People in the city who are of the opinion that when drinks are concerned, nothing but

The pure element

Is for man's belly meant—
were satisfied, because they really believe something has been accomplished for the great and glorious cause. On this point they confound year with an instance of most unprecedented reform. You will readily comprehene it, and indulge in admiration, when I tell you that curing his speeches here Gen. Carry flung, hicked, spit and wriggled off such incremate quantities of eloquence, that a local reporter of the Courier newspaper, one of the Mercury, and two of the Standard, have firmly resolved, the Lord willing, and their ability to get round the corner of the City Hotel being visdicated, to be initiated into the mesteries of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this city, on Saturday evening next, the IGM inst.

The delegates from abroad were satisfied (to recurse,) because they met with a reception so kind and coordish, and elegant. I rode into the country on Saturday, in the same train that took the cold water visiters from the city, and being more particularly in the same car with a dozen of them, couldn't help hearing (for they were not uttered in patenthesis) the most abuneant and unmeasured congratulations concerning the hospitality of Charlisten. The common places of the whole driven' however, owne to a point in a remark from a reage, bound tooking this flow is a point in a remark from a reage, bound tooking this help hearing in the same train that took the cold water rote now to New York and Buffale, and Pitteborg, and a good many other sich places, where they had temperance meetings, but this 'ere time in Charleston sewed him up in a big bag."

I suppose the remaineer of th

Our Maryland Corresponden

FREDERICK, Md., May 22, 1855. Trip from Georgetown to Tunnallytonn-Baptism
of the Latter Place-Local Officials—Scenery—
The Farms—A Deacon on Knew Nothingism—
"Live Oals"—George, Houston, Douglas and
Pierce—What the Grapeshat Has Done for George Law-Ropes of the Farmers.

As a foot passenger on the great highway of life, I propose, as I stop to rest on my long pilgrimage, ledge, and who don't care to take the trouble to look into a map, will remember the form of the State of matters and things in general, including scenary. crops, agriculture, politics, &c., through such sections as I may pass through from time to time, in brief epistles.

I started from Tennallytown, an ancient and ho norable collection of antiquated bouses of some dowen, on the turnpike seading from Georgetown, D. C., to this place. The place took its name from a family of one brother and two sisters, who dwelt herp in single blessedness, "long time ago." The brother died and the sisters kept cakes and beer, and as they made their own cakes and beer, they became celebrated browers and bakers. The place ficurished on the cakes and beer, and the Misses Tennally bequeethed their name to the place, and died without issue, or any scandal. It has always been a virtuous piace since. There is a hotel, a The blacksmith hep and a turnpine gate in the place.

The blacksmith is the gatekeeper and the postmaster, and a very intelligent may, though not of
any kin to your learned blacksmith. The scenery is
delightful, commanding from various eminenoes on
the read, a view in the distance of firs or six miles,
of the city of Washington, and the towns of the surcontribute aposter.

chiptith, commanding from various eminences on the read, a view in the distance of five or six miles, of the city of Washington, and the towns of the surrous cing country.

Although sfilicled with a terrible drought, the farms look well. The crops promise a good harvest, especially in wheat and corp, and there is no look or good living in Tennallytown. I speat a week there, with Air. Curtis, from Williamshing, Long Land, who has a splendid farm, an excellent wife, and a very interesting family, and who has been a farmer for two years here. The country, from there to this plece, has suffered for the want of rain, but recent abovers have changed the face of the farms and farmers, and everything looks well for an abundant harvest. I cined with a Deacedon the way who has a time farm some trenty miles south of this, and he gave me a very obsering view of the state of seligiou in his neighborhood, and of the Know Nothings.

He halomed me that every young man in the country, once a week, may be recu wending his way on he sebeck to a council of the Know Nothings. That the present administration had become so unpopular that the young men had gone into the Krow Nothing order, pell mell, merely to oppose the downward fandency of things. The deacon was a very intelligent and orthodox Presbyterian, by the name of singarder, an ancient and honorable hame in Maryland; and he informed me that General Houston was at one time the favorite of the Know Nothings in his diocess, but that from some cause or other he seemed to be "sot back," as Douglis was the downward faulting and he informed me that General Houston was at one time the favorite of the cause or other he seemed to be "sot back," as Douglis was the hough the people are sick of politicians, and want a plain, practical man, who will carry out American principles and protect American Interest of Selex, has make him troops of friends through this region of country—while the administration has not even a slave to stenduly and defend it.

From this to Washington the crops, es

Rickville, Clarksburgh and Hyatistown are vil-leges on the turnpile, and give evidence of tem-perature in all things. From this, after a nirat's res, I shall go over the mountain, preaching in Cumberland on Bunday, the Lord willing; from guence I will write another buried spinite. In

Our St. Lawrence Corresp OGDENSBURG, N. Y , June 20, 185 Hard Trees in These Diggins - Steamboast, Red-roads and Public Houses Loving Vast Sums of Money-No Travel, No Trade-Southern Tra willers Awaiding the North-Crops Very Back ward-Fruit Destroyed by Frost-Spring Vego tables a Luxury in June-Large Quantities of

This, the continuestern point of the State of How York, is a much affected as any other with the pre-valing spatemic—hard times. From the opening of the Ogdes, ourg and Rouse Point ratironi, some six or eight years since, this village added vastly to its wealth, its basin's and commercial activity; but the pressure which has visited the country through has not been sparing with its hand laid heavily upon this people. It she streets where a year or two since a crowded throug were constantly it motion as upon elastic cords, desolation reigns row. The principal thoroughfares are described, the stores have few customers, and they purchase very sparingly. Many mechanics have left for other parts, in search of em loyment, whilst those whe are compelled to remain lanor without solition on an accompelled to remain lanor without solition on their own families upon an allowance, until the approaching havest shall become it for garacting.

The cashiding upon an allowance, until the approaching havest shall become it to flar strength of the control of the strength and its search porting passengers or freight until hiest to pay actual running expenses, and the cursor, proprieters and abortholders are daily losing imm americal running expenses, and the cursoline from the curveysm ca have made great calculations have been fitted until minuted to the strength of the strength of

RIO DE JANEIRO, Mey 1, 1856. Settlement of the Paraguay Difficulty -Peace Com-Salute to the Brazillan Flag-Navigation of the Amazen-Advices from Buenos Ayres and Mon

which sailed on the 13th of April, confirms former notices from the seat of war, and states that the difficulties and questions existing between this ompire and the republic of Paraguay will all be amicably settled, and that on the 23d of March was cably settled, and that en the 23d of March was published efficially at Assumption that the republic never intended nor desired to offend the cample of Brazil by disturbing in the least the friendly relations that existed between these two governments, and that they were ready to receive the same embassed or. Senor Fflippe Josa Pereira Leal, the last Minister from Brazil to their republic, or any other that His Majesty's government would desire to send. Also, the Basilian flex had been saluted with twenty one rounds on the 26th or March.

The question of navigation will also be settled agreeaby to the two governments, but the conditions of the negotiations have not appeared to the public.

agreeably to the two governments, but the conditions of the negotiations have not appeared to the
public.

The squadron is still anchored within three
leagues of the waters of Paraguay, and nothing of
nore has cocurred at their anchorage.

Dates from Montevideo are to the 20th of April,
from which place there is no news of importance.

News from Buenos Ayres to the 16th informs us of
great depredations committed by the Indians in the
interior, and that the government is making active
arrangems at to control them.

Freights to United States are firm, from 70s. te
\$1 per bag for coffee. The Rubicon will sail son
with the earge of cil of the Maria, which was condemed and sold in port.

No news from cur squadron on the coast, or the
reat of war.

When Soldlers "Die in the Line of Duty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEMALD.

I have read Attorney General Cushing's recent
opinion in relation to the inquiries presented to

opirion in relation to the inquiries presented to construction of the Penalon act, as to when a man may be said to "die in the line of duty," to entitle

him by the Hon. Mr. McClelland, upon the trace construction of the Pension act, as to when a man may be said to "die in the line of duty," to smittle his widow to a pension. His argument is elaborate, and not ocushed in language likely to be understood by the widows who may have claims under the pension acts of Congress.

It strikes my mind, however, that the error of his whole answer is to be found in the fact that the coust of proof of his not "dying in the line of duty" rests with the government. It is enough for a widow two or three thousand miles from the seat of war, to make out the death of her husband. Indeed, this information is usually sent to her by officers of the government. Having shown that her husband died in the service, that service, too, that he had swern to support, the presumption is that he "died in the line of duty." If not, the officers of the government who were with him at the time of his death, especially the surgeon, knows whether he did or not. The repart of his death is, by the surgeon, filed on record in the War or Navy Department, as the case may be.

If a sailor or soldier deserts, the record of the Department is present to prove that fact. It also proves h's death, and generally the disease of which he died. Yet, strange to tell, if a widow applies for a pension, with these facts under the eye of the Pension Bureau, she is called upon to prove her husband "died in the line of duty." That is next to refinsing her a poussous, for it is impossibility and the sime died upon to prove her husband died in the line of duty, before she can obtain a pension. I admit Congress did not intend, in peasing its former acts, to give a widow a pension that the widow is called upon to orove that her husband died in the line of duty, before she can obtain a pension. I admit Congress did not intend, in peasing its former acts, to give a widow a pension that the widow should undertake to prove an impossibility. She could not the line of duty, it has the own the prove of her husband died in the line